

The Daily Gazetteer.

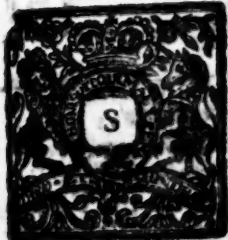
NUMB. 1194

THURSDAY, APRIL 19. 1739.

910 1192.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



SINCE the wild Doctrine of Arbitrary Government has been happily exploded in these Kingdoms, it has been generally allowed that the first Forms of Government could at first arise from nothing but the Inconveniences which were found to attend every Man's being left at

Will to act according to his own private Inclinations, without Respect to the publick Utility; and from hence it is naturally, and very justly inferred, That as in the good Government of a People, the Welfare of the whole People doth immediately depend, the whole People should share in the Administration of their publick Affairs, as far as is consistent with the Expedition necessary in Matters of publick Concern, or, indeed, with the Execution of Business of any Kind whatever: For which Purposes, it is, from the most convincing Experience, as well as from the Nature of Things, evident, that of all the Forms of Government now existing, (and, I could safely add, of any that ever did exist) the Monarchical Scheme is preferable to all others, not only on Account of its Facility for the Dispatch of publick Affairs, but likewise for the avoiding of those perpetual Feuds and Animosities, those Contentions and Oppositions, which will always spring up in States where the Supreme Power admits of a Competition for Authority. And where the Supreme Authority is thus lodged in the Hands of a King, for the general Benefit of his Subjects, it is, nevertheless, found necessary that, in the Exercise of Government, he should be assisted by such as are worthy of that Honour, and qualified for so high a Trust; and by the Aid of these only, the Government of most Nations is administer'd; for tho' in some there remains the Name, and in others the Form of a Senate, yet Great Britain only can boast the real Existence of a free State, of a happy Monarchy, and of an active Senate; a Senate in a great Measure independent of the Prince himself; a State so established as by the mutual Dependence of one Part of the Legislature upon the other, and of the whole upon the Welfare and Prosperity of the People, that it would, to any Foreigner who could be brought to conceive the Freedom of our Constitution, appear incredible, that among a People possess'd of every Liberty and Advantage arising from a free Government (where an Inclination to enjoy them is not wanting) should discover the smallest Symptom of Discontent on any Occasion, but especially in Cases where the Power of Redress, were they under actual Sufferings, lies solely in their own Breasts.

An Advantage which has always been esteem'd one of the greatest Blessings attending a Popular Government, is the ready Support which the Measures found necessary for the Publick Service have always met with from the People; while the Subjects of a Despotick Monarchy generally assist slowly in putting Measures in Execution, which, as they were determined without their Knowledge and Consent, they are apt to suppose calculated more for the particular Interest of their Superiors than the Benefit of those whose Obedience, being forced and involuntary, is little more than the certain Consequence of such Resolutions: Whereas in a Popular Government, where the People, by their own proper Representatives, concur in every Transaction of Importance, and never contribute to any Expence which is not previously judged necessary by their own Representative Body, for the mutual Peace and Interest of the whole Community;—in a Government so constituted, as nothing can so immediately conduce to the Good of the People as the Preservation of that publick Confidence in those employ'd in the executive Part of Government, which is necessary to the well-being of the Community; so, on the other Hand, the most malign Intentions of their Enemies never appear more flagrantly than when they attempt to open a Division among those whose Appointment to the publick Business of their Fellow Subjects, have joined in the closest and most necessary Union of Interests.

THE Malice of ambitious Men under every Government, and the furious Resentment of the Exposed and Disappointed under our own, have long ago convinced us that no Merit whatever, no Toll in the Publick Service, no Perseverance in the Pursuit of our National Interests, can protect Men who are in the Possession of Power from the Insults and Menaces of those who thirst to abuse it; and that it should be the Labour of the publick Enemies to be thought the Friends of the People, is so far from being a new Attempt, or owing to any Malconduct in our publick Governors, that it arose with the first Dawnings of Sedition, and will not, probably, disappear, while Envy and Discord are visible.

It has been much for the Advantage of Mankind, (especially since the Principles of Liberty have become more generally understood) that few Examples have happen'd where the most secret Enemies of a Nation have been able, with their utmost Skill, to bring a sufficient Number into their destructive Schemes, before their dark Intentions have been discover'd; sometimes by accidental Circumstances, but more frequently by the Contradiction between the Pretences they make, and the Courses they pursue: A more glaring Instance of which I do not remember, than a Doctrine that has lately been spread with the greatest Industry and Confidence of Success; I mean the repeated Endeavours used by the present Opposition, in Print, and in Conversation, to persuade People, that the best Method of rendering us formidable to the Powers Abroad, will be to effect an open Division among ourselves at Home! Though it is not, I think, possible, that these Men can have forgotten, or can suppose the Publick to have forgot the Pains they took, a few Months ago, to prove that the most generally approved Maxim among the Subverters of any Constitution has been TO DIVIDE THOSE WHOM THEY INTEND TO DESTROY! How these Doctrines can be reconciled, may, perhaps, be shewn by the Gentlemen who have advanced them, but at present they stand in need of Explanation.

ANOTHER glaring Absurdity which these Gentlemen and their publick Echoes have fallen into, is, their asserting, that when a State is involved in Difficulties which threaten its Liberties, the greatest Service the Friends and Advocates for those Liberties can do the People, is to abandon them to the Mercy of Foreigners, and the Innovations of their Domestic Foes; a Doctrine as new as it is ridiculous, and as absurd in its Consequences as inquisitorial in its Intention: For where a State has been really in Danger of losing its Liberties, or of being injured in its Interest of any Kind, those have proved themselves its best Friends, and its real Advocates, who, for the Sake of their Country, have despised their own Danger, and continued their unwearied Endeavours to surmount the Difficulties which they lay under, and to re-instate the People in the full Possession of their Rights and Privileges; and such true Friends of the Publick have not been more remarkable for their Patriotism, than for the Manner in which they exerted it; which has ever been that which was most consistent with the Nature of the Government under which they lived, and the Advantages and Tranquillity of the People they strove to serve; and in order to render their Country formidable Abroad, they have always made it their first Care to reconcile Divisions at Home:—If, in the Execution of this true publick Spirit, the Guilt of some, and the Ambition of others, have raised an Opposition against them, they have signalized themselves as much in over-coming or removing it, as by any other Part of their good Conduct: Never failing, when they thought their Country in Danger, to pursue such Measures in its Defence as most naturally conduced to its Safety. If they proposed what was rejected, they proposed again; and if their Advice was not complied with, they demonstrated, by their constant Behaviour and Conduct, the Sincerity and Uprightness of their Intentions; and were so far from betraying any peevish Disgust at having their Judgment sometimes disregarded, that the more they were despised, the more they strove to merit Esteem; being very sensible, that since where the greatest Hardships occur, the greatest Courage and Resolution is required, nothing but COWARDICE at best, (but more probably PIQUE and PRIVATE MOTIVES) could

influence Men appointed and approved of for the publick Trust, to desert that Trust at ANY Time, especially if Dangers were imminent:—And, among all the Periods of History that have been perverted to support this Doctrine, there has not one been produced in which either the Greeks or Romans, or any other the most famed People of Antiquity, appear to have been any way benefited by being abandon'd by the ASSERTORS and DEFENDERS of their Liberties;—though, from the Disgust of a few pretended PATRIOTS, Athens, by being freed from their virulent Clamours, became sensible of the Snare that had been laid to betray her Liberties, and had an Opportunity put into her Hands of averting the impending Evil: But had these Men's Protest against the publick Measures pursued by the Friends of their Country, been mistaken for a firm Attachment to its Liberties, those who had been most attentive to their Claims to Patriotism, would have had most Cause to have repented the Delusion.

HENCE it is obvious, that in Affairs of so much Importance as national Concerns, no Man of Discernment can be easily prevailed upon to take the Accident of thirty or forty Gentlemen's declaring themselves very much out of Humour for an Indication of any thing more than their being tired out with their fruitless Attempts to distress the Government, and to have themselves esteemed the only Friends of the Constitution: Their Labour has long been ineffectual, and their Disappointments apparent from their Violence and Despair;—and that Men engaged upon their Motives should hold out so long with the Shew of Patience, is more surprising than that they should, (after having run themselves out of Breath in Pursuit of Power, which they are still farther from obtaining) sit down to rest themselves, with a Declaration of their despairing of Success.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

Rome, March 24 O. S.

THE Chevalier de St George had another Audience Yesterday of the Pope, with whom he had a long Conference, and the Chevalier's Son was also present. The several Audiences which the Chevalier has lately had of his Holiness, the frequent Conferences that have been held at his House, and several other Circumstances that were taken Notice of, give Room for Suspicion, that the Chevalier has something of Importance upon the Anvil; at least his Friends are pretty sanguine in their Conjectures. The Chevalier seems very desirous that the Cardinal de Tenzin, whom he recommended to the Purple, may be sent hither as Ambassador from the King of France.

Genoa, March 23. O. S. The News by the Way of Leghorn of a pretended Advantage gain'd by the Rebels of the Island of Corsica, and of the raising of the Siege of Monte Maggiore, was groundless; as was also the Report which occasioned the Belief that the said Post was invested. There has been an extraordinary Appearance in the Sky of the Aurora Borealis, both over this City and Naples, which has been followed in both Places by extreme cold Weather, Rain and Snow.

Leghorn, March 23. O. S. The News of the pretended Advantage gain'd by the Corsican Rebels at Monte Maggiore, was invented and propagated only by the emissaries of the Baron de Neuhoff, tho' it has been sent over all Italy, and to the other Dominions of Europe: But this is not the first Time that the Corsicans, or their emissaries, have done so; witness so many fine Schemes, so many glorious Regulations ascrib'd to the Baron, and so many Relations so artfully circumstanc'd, wherein the Leaders of the Rebels have been made to talk with the Sense and Spirit of the old Roman Consuls. Meanwhile the following is an Account that may be safely depended on.

Calvi, March 11. O. S. Two Days ago arrived here, on board the Zephyr Frigate, from Toulon, the Marquis de Maillebois, whom the King of France has sent to command his Troops in Corsica. He landed the same Day, and Yesterday published an

Edict,

Edict, whereby the most Christian King grants the Rebels a Fortnight's Time to lay down their Arms, on Pain of being treated with the utmost Severity. We have been very much alarmed here by a Rumour that the French Forces had been defeated near Monte Maggiore; but we are since inform'd that the same is a false story invented by the Rebels, and that the Troops intended for the Attack of that Post have not yet received their Orders for it.

FOREIGN PORTS

Lagbora, April 13. N. S. On the 9th, arrived the St. Francis, Andibert, from Constantinople: On the 10th, the Elizabeth, Day, from Ireland: On the 11th, the Orontes, Peters, from Scanderoon: On the 12th, the Restoration, Swan, from Santa Cruz in Barbary; the Draper, Moor, from Dublin; and the Priscilla, Scott, from London: On the 17th, failed the Fox, Fowler, for Hull; the Leopard, Hardy, for Genoa; and the St. George, Jolly, for Venice.

Genoa, April 16. N. S. Arrived since my last, the Concord, Hill, from Hull; the Mercury, Glyde; and the Priscilla, Brown, from London.

Cadiz, April 7. N. S. On the 30th ult. arrived the Wisbeech, Hood, from Lynn Regis; the Chesterfield, Read, from Bristol; and the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, from London: On the 1st Instant, the Italian Merchant, Smithson, from Hull; the Margaret, Miln, from Montrois; the Rothmay, Macbernethy, from Banffe; the Neptune, Brooks, from Lynn Regis; the Graham, Dreghorn, from Greenock, and failed the 6th for Oran: On the 31st ult. failed the Happy George, Watson, for Seville: On the 1st Instant, the Industry, Jackson, for New England: On the 2d, the Mary, Gunston, for Gibraltar: On the 6th, the Princess of Brazil, Guirton, for Oran.

HOME PORTS

Leith, April 11. Sailed the Edinburgh, Alex. Ramsay, for Gottenburgh; and the Helen, James Ogilvy, for Newcastle, to load for Boulogne.

Sunderland, April 11. Last Saturday about 20 Sail of light Ships belonging to this and other Ports, came to an Anchor in our Road, and the next Morning the Wind blowing excessively hard at N. N. W. the Sea running also Mountains high, 16 of the said Ships were forced from their Anchors, and drove to Sea, and the remaining four, with a Sloop in Company, endeavoured to ride out the Storm, but the same increasing, rather than abating, the said last mentioned Vessels were, in the Night, betwixt the 8th and 9th Instant, all forced from their Anchors, and drove to Sea; since which none of the said Vessels have been heard of: But we have certain Advice, that the same Night a Ship belonging to this Place, of which Capt. Davis Cockeril went Master, was cast away on the Seaton Sands, near Hattlepool, but all the Crew were saved. It is likewise currently reported, that the Duke Sloop, Capt. Bunnis Commander, who was sent to cruise upon the Smugglers on this Coast, was lost, with all her Crew, the same Night, off of Hattlepool.

Falmouth, April 14. Yesterday arrived the Hanover Packet from Lisbon; and the John and Elizabeth, Barrow, from ditto for Topsham. Remains the Townshend Packet for the Groyne, with the Wind at N. W.

Pool, April 16. Just now failed the Thomas and Elizabeth, Henning, of and from this Port for London.

Cowes, April 16. On the 14th, came in the Owners Goodwill, Perry, of and for this Place from Rouen: On the 15th, came in the Maria, Olson, of and from Arundel in Norway for a Market. Sailed the Augustus, Surry, from Carolina for Holland. Wind North.

Portsmouth, April 17. This Morning failed the Adventure, Whales, of London, for Newfoundland. Wind N. N. W.

Deal, April 17. Wind N. N. E. Remain the Newcastle, Pembroke, Kennington, Tartar, Deal Castle, Portmahone, Flye, Otter, and Tryal, King's Ships. Came down Yesterday in the Afternoon, and failed this Morning, the St. Anthony, Synnot, for Seville.

Gravesend, April 17. Passed by the Henry, Royal, from Oporto; the Friends Delight, Fallow; the William and Elizabeth, Barlett; and the Speedwell, Grout, from Guernsey.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Ellen, Raoul, from Exeter at Lisbon for Oporto.

The Diligence, Goldsmith, from London at Bourdeaux.

The Sarah, Scutt, late Richards, from New England at Dover.

The Samuel and James, Orrock, from London at New England.

The Betty, Friend, from London at Portmahone.
The Foreman, Reed, from London at New York.
The Swift, Legard, from London at Carthage.

L O N D O N

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their congratulatory Address on the Birth of the new-born Prince: To which their Royal Highnesses were pleas'd to make a most gracious Answer; and they all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.

On Tuesday last Mr. Napier and Mr. Gordon were sworn in Chief Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster for the Year ensuing.

On Monday last came on the Election for Ashburton in the County of Devon, in the room of Roger Tuckfield, Esq; deceased; and we hear that Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. is chosen by a considerable Majority.

And also that the Right Hon. James Lord Viscount Bulkeley, of the Kingdom of Ireland, is elected without Opposition for the Borough of Beaumaris, in the room of the Lord Viscount Bulkeley, his Brother, lately deceased.

The Hon. Colonel Lumley, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, who has been dangerously ill, is now judg'd to be in a fair way of Recovery.

On Tuesday last died the Son of George Venables Vernon, Esq; Member of Parliament for Litchfield in Staffordshire, at his House in Park-Place, St. James's.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 28	08 02

Bank Stock 143 to 1-8th. India 169 1-half. 3-4ths. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths. New ditto 111 3-4ths 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Royal Assurance 102 1-4th. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 15s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 10s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 124.

Custom-House, London, April 4. 1739.

WHEREAS divers disorderly Persons, unknown, were, on the 26th Day of February last, assembled at Bogner, in the Parish of Felsam, in the County of Sussex, armed with Fire-Arms, in order to be aiding and assisting in the clandestine Running of prohibited or uncustomed Goods, and did then and there, being so assembled, fire upon the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, who then seized some and were endeavouring to seize other Part of such Goods, to the great Danger and Hazard of such Officers Lives, and to their great Hindrance in the Execution and Discharge of their Duty; The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore, that the said Offenders may be discovered and brought to Justice, think proper to give this publick Notice, That by one Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for indemnifying Persons who have been guilty of Offences against the Laws made for securing the Revenues of Customs and Excise, and for enforcing those Laws for the future, it is enacted, That for the better discovery and apprehending all and every the said Offender and Offenders, that all and every Person and Persons who shall apprehend and take any Person or Persons guilty of the Offence beforementioned, shall have and receive, for every such Offender who shall be convicted of any such Offence, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs on Certificate of the Judge before whom the Offender shall be convicted of such Offence.

And it is thereby further Enacted, That if any of the said Offender or Offenders shall, within three Months after such his, her or their Offence, and before his, her or their Conviction, discover two or more of his, her or their Accomplices therein, to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise in England or Scotland respectively, so as they, or two of them at least, be convicted of such Offence, the Offender or Offenders so discovering shall have and receive the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every such Offender so discovered and convicted, as a Reward for such his, her, or their Discovery (and every such Person so discovering shall be clearly acquitted and discharged of such his, her, or their Offence) to be paid in such Manner as above mentioned.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

CHA. CARKESSE, Secretary.

This Day is Published,
As taken down in Court in Short-Hand,
THE whole TRIAL of the notorious
Highwayman, Richard Turpin, at York Assize, on the 22d Day of March, 1739. before the Hon Sir William CHAFFIN, Kt. Judge of Assize, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

To which is prefix'd, an exact Account of the said Turpin, from his first coming to settle in Yorkshire, to the Time of his being committed to York-Castle; communicated to Mr. APPELTON, Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding of the said County.

With a Copy of a Letter which Turpin received from his Father, while under Sentence of Death.

To which is added, his Behaviour at the Place of Execution, on Saturday the 7th of April, 1739. Together with the whole Confession he made to the Hangman at the Gallows; wherein he gave a particular Account of several Robberies which he had committed.

YORK: Printed by WARD and CHANDLER, Bookbinders at their Printing-Office in Coney-street; and Sold at their Shop without Temple-Bar, London.

This Day is publish'd,

In One Volume, Octavo,

[Price Sew'd 4s. Bound 4s. 6d.]

POLITICAL Reflections upon the Finances
and Commerce of France; Shewing the Causes which formerly obstructed the Advancement of her Trade; on how much better Footing it stands now than it did under Lewis XIV. With several Expedients for raising it still to a greater Height.

Containing, among many other curious Things, An Account of the Proportions of Gold and Silver in the several Coins of Europe. A Comparison of the Revenues of Lewis XV. with those of several of his Predecessors. An Examination of the Course of Exchange between Paris, London, and Amsterdam, for a considerable Number of Years together.

Illustrated with 11 Tables, shewing a full View of the principal Calculations in the Book.

Translated from the FRENCH. With a Preface by the TRANSLATOR, setting forth the Reasons of publishing the Book at this juncture.

Printed for A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

This Day is Published,

In Three large Volumes in Quarto,

(Price THREE GUINEAS Bound)

(Illustrated with above One Hundred Copper-Plates, curiously Engraven, representing the Habits of the several Nations, the Plans of the Principal Cities, Buildings, Fortifications, &c. with the Maps of the several Countries accurately drawn, by Mr. MOLL.)

MODERN HISTORY: Or, The
Present State of All Nations.

DESCRIBING
Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits, Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Religion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades, Manufactures and Husbandry, Animal Minerals, &c.

BEING
The most complete and correct System of Geography and Modern History extant in any Language.

By Mr. S A L M O N.

COLLECTED
With infinite Labour from a vast Variety of Histories and Travels (of good Authority) in several Languages, and improved by the Author's own Observations in his Travels to many distant Parts of the World; and the Informations he received from other judicious Gentlemen, Natives of the respective Countries describ'd, or who had resided a considerable Time in them.

The Whole continued down to the present Year.
Printed for Mess. Bettesworth and Hitch in Pater-noster Row, J. Clarke under the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill, S. B. in Ave-Mary-Lane, T. Wotton and J. Shuckburgh in Fleet street, and T. Osborne in Gray's-Inn.

This Day is Published,

The Sixth Edition, with material Additions, Alterations and Amendments, of

A Treatise of the Diseases of the Head
Brain, and Nerves, more especially of the Palsy, Apoplexy, Lethargy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Cramp, Tremor, Vertigo, Megrims, inveterate Head-ach, &c. with Directions for their thorough Cure, and how these and many other terrible Nervous Distempers may be assuredly prevented, as well as certainly cur'd, and consequently many Lives saved by Medicines therein, in English, prescribed, without the least Reserve.

To which is subjoined,
A Discourse of MELANCHOLY in Men, and VAPOURS in Women; explicating the whole Train of Symptoms, various Degrees, and real Cause of those wretched Maladies, by discovering a short and most certain Method of Cure, by and early Remedies therein also judiciously prescribed, and which Persons of either Sex, who are unhappily affected with those pernicious Distempers in a short time, without Fatigue or Disorder. By a Physician.

London, printed and sold by the Author's Appointee only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Hay-Yard in the Minories. Price bound 2s.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.